

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIV

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1898.

No. 3

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

HAVING enlarged our premises this season, which gives us a floor depth of eighty five feet, we can now show the largest stock and finest assortment of furniture ever exhibited in the town of Qu'Appelle Station. We can suit the most fastidious; or the new beginner, with a cheap outfit.

Wedding and Holiday Presents a Specialty.

Church and School Furniture of the Newest Designs

PRICES RIGHT!

We are always pleased to show customers through our stock.

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ATTENTION, BUYERS!

Our fall stock is now complete in every line. Special values in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Footwear of all kinds for fall and winter.

A stock of Groceries at lowest possible prices,

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D. R. C. E. GARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office at home.

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The Leland Hotel,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

The most popular house in the west. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. First-class cuisine. Choice liquors and cigars. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. Convenient to railway. Headquarters for stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

THOS. BLACKWELL, Prop.

The Queen's Hotel.

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FIRST-Class accommodation for guests. Table supplied with the best in the market. Fine sample rooms for commercial travellers. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Porter meets all trains. Rates \$1 per day.

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Qu'Appelle Station. - - Assa.

MEETINGS

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of South Qu'Appelle meets the first Monday of each month. The Secretary-Treasurer will be in the office to attend to business every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applications for Transient Traders' Licenses, to Rent the Town Hall, and for Interments in the Cemetery, must be made to J. A. Lidgate. J. C. STARR, Sec.-Treas.



F. BELL, Sec.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

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QU'APPELLE STATION and INDIAN HEAD

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Estimates given and all work promptly attended to.

INDIAN HEAD
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ALL WORK. None but first class. Hotel and family laundry at special rates.

C. O. DEMAUREZ,
Indian Head.

Agencies in all the leading towns of the North-West.

To the Electors of the District of South Qu'Appelle.

GENTLEMEN,—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor having dissolved the Third Legislature, of the North West Territories, it now becomes your duty to select a representative, for the next four years. In October last I asked your approval of the step I had taken, in accepting a position in the First Executive Council, of the N. W. Territories, selected by F. W. G. Haultain, Esq. and you were good enough to sanction my action in that regard.

As a member of that Government I now solicit the honor of being your representative in the Assembly about to be chosen.

I remain Gentlemen

Your obedient servant

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 14th 1898

A COMPLETE SUPPLY



Of everything in Drugs, Patent Medicines Stationery, Jewelry and Fancy Goods on hand for the winter.

All kinds of Toilet Preparations at

THE QU'APPELLE DRUG & STATIONERY CO.'S STORE.

FREE!

—THE—

Progress-Vedette

WILL BE SENT

Free . . .

till Xmas, '98,

to anyone living in the local district of the paper, viz., Qu'Appelle Stn., Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Edgeley, McLean, Balgonie, etc.

Send your name

and get two months' sample copies free!

Business Men

To keep in close touch with your customers, issue business circulars to your patrons. It has a personal attraction, and business men have found it to be one of the very best principles. It will meet the approval of every individual.

JOB WORK AT RIGHT PRICES.

Envelopes, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Post Cards, Circulars, Shipping Tags, Posters, Tickets, Price Lists, Pamphlets, Reports, Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Programmes. In fact, anything or everything.

To catch the immense fall trade that will go to other markets, advertise in "THE PROGRESS."

POLITICAL MASS MEETING.

Largely Attended—Enthusiastic Throughout—The Haultain-Ross Administration an Honest and Progressive Government—The Opponents of South Qu'Appelle Alone in the Territories.

The meeting called by Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea for Tuesday night was largely attended. The majority of the electors of Qu'Appelle Station and surrounding vicinity were in attendance, as well as a number of ladies.

Mr. McCannel was called to take the chair, and in doing so invited all the speakers either for or against Bulyea to take the platform. Half the time would be given the opponents. Mr. Bulyea and Mr. Hawkes, of Whitehead, only responded, there being no opposition speakers present. Mr. Bulyea was the first speaker, and below we give an account of the meeting, not verbatim altogether, though written in the first person. They are the ideas expressed, as fully as possible, as the speaker proceeded.

MR. BULYEA.

I am fighting this campaign different from any other I have ever been engaged in, being in the dark. Until lately I thought things were satisfactory, though I knew that certain individuals had been laboring for a year to secure an opponent candidate. They have succeeded at the last moment. The first thing I had expected from the opposition was their policy, but they preferred a "hide and seek" policy—one story in one part of the constituency and another in another part. As soon as I learned there was opposition I determined to discuss the issues before the electors and called a meeting at Indian Head. Personal and written invitations were given my opponent to be present or send his representatives, but they put in no appearance, though Mr. Vicars was on the streets of Qu'Appelle during the very time of the meeting. There was no reason why he should not have been there and given his reasons why I was unfit for the position. In doing so he treated with discourtesy the people of Indian Head. However, I tried again, and to-night is the result. I wished to discuss fully and freely the questions, and what later could I do? If Vicars could not attend, where are his supporters? Are they ashamed of the policy they advocate in their canvass? Their policy is one of silence. I challenge anyone to appear here against my past record. I am a public man and am willing to be criticized. I have represented you for four years and I have a right to know the charges brought against me, to know them publicly. If I cannot secure that, I can only conclude that they are ashamed of their platform.

When first I heard of opposition I asked Vicars if it was so and he said he only had the matter under consideration, but the avowed grounds of opposition were to the Haultain-Ross administration. I said it was a manly stand and if he

would let me know as soon as it was settled I would arrange meetings and discuss the issues. His courage failed him, however, till the 22nd of October because of the refusal of so many to contest the constituency. For before this time four Indian Head residents had been offered the position, and their answer was that when they thought such a step necessary they would consider it. But Mr. Vicars, being assured \$300 for election purposes accepted. I tried to find an address of his, at the request of the premier, but could not till the 26th of October, when it appeared in the Indian Head Vidette, which might be called his campaign sheet. What we find in that paper is the only grounds we have for argument. The Free Press had stated a day or two before that he was a straight Conservative candidate. This was a surprise to me after what he told me would be his policy. However, the Vidette said this report was false, although his address alongside says he really is. Well, if he is running as a party man, who gave him that right? How can he run on a ticket not represented in the house? I would oppose, and the Haultain-Ross government would oppose, the drawing of Federal lines.

Mr. Vicars also claimed to have come out as the result of a unanimous call from the district. Where are the unanimous ones? Many are here, but he doesn't appear before you. Have you chosen him? No; I could count on my fingers those who are pushing his election. Half a dozen unimportant men are responsible for his being in the field.

Mr. Vicars claims to be running on straight party lines. Four years ago he was a strong supporter of mine. He saw no need of party lines then and where is the difference now? I appear before you now as then, irrespective of party, and in doing so I am acting consistently, and if so, why has he changed? Things are the same at Regina and here now as they were then. Of course he has the right to change his mind, but he has also the right to tell you why. He says he was forced by my actions to come out on party lines. I challenge any supporter of his here to state an action of mine that forced him to do so. The people will uphold me in demanding this, and I am talking to an intelligent people not to be hoodwinked. Another complaint is that I arranged meetings against Neff. I claim that the government of the Territories has the right to support whatever men it chooses in a campaign. Neff had been a colleague of Haultain's and had tried to displace him. That is why I went to Moosomin at the

Continued on Page 4.

Art Embroidery Emporium.

CALL and see my Allice knitting wool and other wools of all kinds. An immense and well assorted variety of Crocheted, Knitted or Fancy Work, Silk Corsets, Push Bells and Pom-Poms. All kinds of threads, all kinds of trimmings, all kinds of ribbons, all kinds of cushion tops. Some new clouded silk and linen thread. The very best qualities kept for the finest work. Beautiful Dollies, Centre-pieces and Huckle-back. I have anything you can ask for in stamped linen goods. My Millinery Department is complete. Many of these goods can be purchased no where else in town.

++ Values the best ++

MISS E. GRAY.

LONDON CAR STRIKE.

A Conference Arranged—History of the Causes that Led Up to the Strike.

London, Ont., Oct. 31.—No serious trouble took place to-day in connection with the street railway strike. In fact, so far are anticipations of evil from being realized that there are indications of a possible settlement. This is owing to the excellent work of the peace committee, and especially to the individual efforts of Mayor Little and Sir John Carling. The company is represented on the committee by Manager Carr, Director Thos. H. Smallman, and Messrs. Helmuth and Ivey, solicitors to the company. Late to-night the company agreed to meet a committee of strikers to-morrow forenoon, and the future of the strike depends on the result of that meeting. Not a car was taken out to-day. Mr. Carr says he is refraining, at the request of the police and city officials from running cars, and so inflaming the populace, though he is ready to do so if given proper protection.

There was little noticeable agitation to-day and little in the way of a crowd gathering. White and green posters are placarded freely about the town containing quotations from the riot act, and the act respecting unlawful assemblies. The causes which led up to the present difficulty have not been fully presented since the strike began. They date back to March, 1897. Up to that time the scale of wages was 12 1-2 cents an hour for the first six months; 13 1-2 cents per hour for the next six months and 14 1-16 cents per hour for the next six months, or \$8.50 per week. After a year at this rate of wages the men were given 15 cents an hour, or \$9 a week on a regular run of ten hours a day. A new superintendent was appointed in March, 1897, and from that time the scale of wages remained stationary until October 1 of the present year, and there was no advancement. At the beginning of the present month a change was instituted whereby the day men on the ten hour shift were changed with the night men, who work seven and a half hours. The night men were given the day run for two weeks. This fortnightly alternating arrangement reduced the wages of old employees to the neighborhood of \$6 a week, without materially benefitting the men on the relief shift or the spare men. This was the reason of the formation of a division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employees of America. The division drafted a petition to the company and several of the men who waited on the company to present it to the manager were discharged on the ground that they had left their cars without permission. The men left spare men in charge of their trolleys as had been customary and no objections had previously been made to it. The company was persistent in its refusal to recognize the union, although admitted its willingness to treat with the men individually. After exhausting all means a strike was ordered and the cars were run into the barn on Thursday afternoon of last week.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

Nikola Tesla, the Electrician, Propounds a New Doctrine.

New York, Oct. 26.—S. Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes in to-day's issue of the Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants in the United States is at Niagara Falls, which supplies electricity to many large factories and supplies electric power for running the trolley lines of the city of Buffalo, twenty-six miles distant. The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore in use, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then at a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through means for transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal giving an estimated electrical pressure of two and a half million volts.

The Electrical Review comments on Mr. Tesla's novel idea as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit without the use of wires, through the natural medium, the earth and the air, great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream, a tale from the Arabian Nights, but the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, makes it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

Crisis in Japan.

Yokohama, Oct. 31.—The whole cabinet has resigned, the ministers being unable to agree upon the question of filling the portfolio of education. Thus, the first attempt at party government in Japan has proved a failure. It is probable that the next cabinet will be a coalition of the Liberals and clan leaders.

M. CASSAGNAC'S VIEWS.

HE VIVIDLY PICTURES THE RESULT OF WAR WITH BRITAIN.

France Prepared to Abandon Her Claim to Fashoda—Hannotaux's Blunder.

Paris, Oct. 26.—M. Paul De Cassagnac, in a remarkable article on the Fashoda question in L'Autorite, writes: "How could we make a stand against England in case of war? She possesses means of gripping us everywhere in our colonies, and in our naval cities, along our open coasts, whereas we cannot lay our hands on her anywhere. She would make short work of our fleet. War with England would put us in the position of Spain toward America. We should fight heroically, but we should be beaten. Our Admiral Cervera is already to the fore. It is Admiral Fourrier who enjoys the blind confidence of the Republican government. It is not, alas, Santiago that we should lack. Later on we should have to pay the bill with Algeria or Indo-China. Therefore, it is materially and morally forbidden to think of war. This would be madness, blindness. Nobody goes to certain disaster with his eyes open. There still remains the other alternative to beat a retreat, and we shall not escape it. It is not the evacuation of Fashoda that constitutes our loss. The Republic having already committed the irreparable blunder of coldly abandoning Egypt to England, it will be less likely to quibble about this or that portion of the Nile valley, which in reality would be useless to us."

PREPARED TO EVACUATE.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Le Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter. "This result," says Le Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument that, as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom, Great Britain is entitled to dispute the major's right to hold the territory occupied. As the Quai d'Orsay is thus placed in a false position through the fault of M. Hannotaux, the predecessor of M. Delecluse, the latter is forced to recognize the justice of the British objection."

HARCOURT'S LOYALTY.

London, Oct. 26.—The keen desire to hear the views of the Liberal leader in the house of commons, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, on the Fashoda question was satisfied this evening by his speech at Aberystwith, Wales. Sir Wm. Harcourt said it was the urgent duty of everyone, without regard to political differences, to support the government in maintaining the rights of the empire in the present crisis, a crisis "especially dangerous owing to the unexampled situation in France."

KITCHENER IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 26.—General Lord Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan, and Capt. Baratrier, the French officer who brings Major Marchand's dispatches from Fashoda, arrived here at ten o'clock this evening. General Kitchener left the railway station unnoticed. Capt. Baratrier received an ovation from hundreds of members of the Patriotic League and others. M. Marcel Herbert, a member of the chamber of deputies, on behalf of the Patriotic League, presented Captain Baratrier with a gold medal. The friendly demonstrations continued until Capt. Baratrier reached his residence. There was no further incident.

Attacked by Chinese.

London, Oct. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers on Sunday at the Marco Polo bridge, on the Pekin-Hankow railway. Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Pao-Ting-Fu, in the province of Pechili. The foreign envoys will hold an emergency meeting to-morrow."

Street Car Strike.

London, Oct. 27.—The difficulty connected with the street railway company culminated this afternoon in the employees going on strike. They ask considerable rearrangements, which would involve little or no increased expenditure on the part of the company. The company refused to treat with the men. Mayor Wilson addressed a meeting of strikers to-night, expressing sympathy with them. The citizens generally appear to sympathize with the men, and are showing it in many cases by wearing a badge, "We walk." The system has been tied up since half past four this afternoon.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, Oct. 25.—At the cabinet meeting the situation in Cuba was gone over for the information of those members who did not see the president yesterday. It was explained that the time limit for the evacuation of the island had been extended from December first to January first and that the United States would assume control of the government of the several cities and provinces as fast as they were evacuated by the Spaniards, but no faster. Havana probably will be the last of the cities to remove its troops and the last to surrender to the United States. This, however, must be accomplished by the first of January.

The question of the relation Porto Rico shall bear to the general government of the United States is receiving the careful consideration of the president and the members of the cabinet.

The question of a change in the currency system of the island, the customs and internal revenue laws, suffrage and many other incidental, but highly important subjects, are now under consideration and probably will be treated upon at some length in the president's forthcoming message to congress.

Eaten by a Grizzly.

Vancouver, Oct. 25.—John Mackenzie, who has just returned from the Peace River country, tells the evening papers a horrible story of a prospector being eaten by a grizzly bear two months ago, on the trail. It appears that the unfortunate miner, whose name was never learned, fired a charge of buckshot into the bear which merely wounded and infuriated it. The end came quickly. The miner was felled with one powerful stroke of the bear's paw and when found he was terribly torn and mangled, life being extinct.

Another of Mackenzie's stories relates to the disastrous trip of Major Moody of the Northwest Mounted Police, who was sent out by the Dominion government to discover an all-land route to Yukon by way of Edmonton. Major Moody had one guide frozen to death and two others deserted him at difficult points on the trail. His outfit was burned by bush fires and for days he travelled on short rations. When Mackenzie last heard of the major he was pluckily pushing on north of Fort Graham. The major has been delayed in his efforts to punish horse thieves who stole forty horses belonging to prospectors and drove them into the woods evidently with the idea of disposing of them at the first convenient opportunity. One of the horse thieves' was named Carroll and the other was a desperate negro. Major Moody was at last accounts unable to catch the desperadoes and the United States prospectors on the trail threatened to lynch them should they cross their path. It is over a year since Moody started out on his terrible journey. He has still several months more hard work before he reaches the Klondike, if he ever does. North of Fort Graham his Indian guides deserted him and from Mackenzie's account his troubles are not half ended yet.

Smallpox.

Cobourg, Oct. 25.—A case of smallpox has developed here. The victim is Miss Simmons, a lady from Deseronto, who came here in a steamer from Charlotte, New York. Dr. Bryce, provincial health officer, came here from Toronto and overlooked arrangements for isolating the patient and disinfecting the steamer. All Miss Simmons' fellow passengers, however, had scattered to their different homes and Dr. Bryce fears some of them may carry the contagion.

The extra sleep obtained by the use of a mosquito bar is so much net gain.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 29.—Wheat receipts, 212,350 bushels; exports, 257,597 bushels. Sales, 1,300,000 bushels; futures 160,000 bushels spot.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Oct. 65 3/4; Dec. 66 1/4; May 67. Corn—Oct. 32 3/4; Dec. 32 3/4; May 34 3/4. Oats—Oct. 23 3/4; Dec. 23 3/4; May 23 3/4. Pork—Dec. 87 85; Jan. 89 82. Lard—Dec. 81 84; Jan. 84 82. Hogs—Dec. 81 82; Jan. 84 82.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, Fort William, 72 Flour—Patent, \$2.20; strong bakers, \$2.00; second bakers, \$1.70; XXXX, per sack of 98 lbs, \$1.35. Graham flour, \$2.00, and whole wheat flour \$1.85. Oatmeal—Is laid down here from the States at about \$1.90 for 80 lb. sacks of rolled.

Oats—28c per bushel. Barley—Nominal at 30c. Butter—Creamery, 27 to 29c; dairy, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—Manitoba, 8 to 8 1/2c. Milkfeed—Bran, \$9, and shorts \$11 per ton in bulk; large lots, 50c per ton less. Ground feed—Barley chop is quoted at \$16 per ton. Oil cake is quoted at \$26 to \$27 per ton.

Eggs—Dealers are paying 18c for receipts here. Dressed Meats—Beef, 5 to 5 1/2c; mutton 7c to 7 1/2c; lamb, 8c; hogs, 7c to 7 1/2c; veal, large calves, 1 1/2c to 5c; real veal, 6 1/2c to 7c.

Poultry—Mixed lots of dressed chickens will bring 10c per lb, and 12c has been paid for nice lots of spring chickens, but the tendency is lower. Dressed turkeys will bring 12c, and ducks 10c per lb. Game—Mallards, 30 to 40c per pair; canvas backs, 40 to 50c, and small varieties 20 to 25c per pair. Wavies and small geese, 40 to 50c each; large geese, 60c each; rabbits, 7 to 8c each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 50c per bushel; turnips, 15 to 20c per bushel; parsnips, 1 1/2c per lb; carrots, 40c; beets, 40c per bushel; celery, 2c per dozen; cabbage, 25 to 40c per dozen; onions, \$1.00 per bush; Spanish onions, \$2 per crate; celeriac, scarce at 1 to 1 1/2c per lb.

Hides—No. 1, 7 1/2; No. 2, 6 1/2; kip, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; calf, 7c to 9c; sheepskins and lambskins, 20 to 40c; horse hides, 75c to \$1.75 each; colts, 25c each. Wool—Unwashed Manitoba fleece, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Tallow—No. 1, 3 1/2c, No. 2, 2 1/2c to 3c. Sineca Root—20c per pound. Hay—Baled, \$7.50 for cars here; loose, \$19 to \$15 per ton on the street.

Cattle—Butchers' cattle are 2 1/2c to 3c. Export cattle quoted at 3c to 3 1/2c. Sheep—3 1/2c for good to prime animals; lambs, 4 1/2c.

Cows—Readily bring from \$35 to \$40, and as high as \$45 and \$50 has been paid recently for choice new milkers.

Horses—There is a good demand here for horses, and those offering have met with a ready sale at from \$50 to \$75 each. A lot of Montana horses were auctioned off on Friday and realized the above prices. The average would be about \$55.

Hogs—Good bacon hogs at 5 1/2c off cars here.

ART OF HOSPITALITY

HAS IT BEEN ENTIRELY LOST IN THE RUSH AND HURRY OF THE DAY?

A Tribute to the Good Old Days When People Were Asked to Stay to Tea—The Guest of Today Takes "Pot Luck," and the Guest Doesn't Like It.

There is a noticeable and deplorable decline in hospitality.

Of course it is easily enough accounted for—everything in life, you know, has a reason for being. It is the rush and hurry of the day that has brought about the change.

In the "good old days" which some of us remember and others of us only know about as it is all told of in stories or recounted tenderly by our elders a home meant a place into which one's friends might come and be welcome.

There were no street cars to hurry away on from place to place, and so there was no such thing as getting around to pay a dozen calls in one afternoon, unless one was fortunate enough to have a carriage.

In the "good old days" people were asked to stay to tea if they were belated at a friend's house. It was counted a terrible oversight of the kindly art of hospitality to let one go hungry from one's home. It has gone out of fashion, though, to ask one's friends to stay to tea. The busy housewife says she is glad it has, that must have been a dreadful amount of trouble for her mother when there was all ways the chance of having a guest in the house. But her mother, now a silvery haired grandmother, shakes her head and persists still that they were "good old days" and sighs over the lack of hospitality that exists in modern homes.

Long ago it was not uncommon to have a guest remain a week who had originally thought to stay only a day. There was little or nothing thought of such an event for homes that were situated far apart were not easily reached if the weather was not fine, and besides that "family friends" shared so many common interests.

The guest of long ago was not made to feel that he or she was a burden, no matter whether this was really so. A house without a "guest chamber" was an almost unknown thing. Nowadays the "spare bedroom" is hard to find in the ordinary home.

Don't you remember the "spare bed room" of your childhood? The bed in that room was always higher and puffier than any other bed in the house, and its spread and pillowcases were the best. The green and red carpet was always speckled and spotted, and the linen kept for that room was the finest that the household boasted. There were cheerful pictures on the walls and mottoes worked in worsted cross stitch, with clusters of red berries and bright autumn leaves put about their frames if it was winter and flowers if it was summer.

Nothing was too good for that chamber where would rest the chance or invited guest. In your childish way you knew it was something very nice, and there was a feeling of awe that crept over you whenever you were sent to that bright, cheerful room to get anything.

The guest of today "takes pot luck." Does the guest like it? I think not. The chief delight in visiting a country home lies in the fact that you are made company of. It is so flattering to have folks appear anxious to please you and interested in making you have a good time. And by letting the country hostess do all this you are making her far happier than you would by going into the kitchen "to help," and insisting that you are to be treated "just like the home folk." Don't you know, my dear woman, or man, that you cannot make yourself one of a home circle in a day? And don't permit yourself to ever make that vain endeavor. When you go a-visiting, be glad to be treated as a visitor. You'd feel very awkward if all in a short day you were treated "just like home folks," when these same folks have grown up used to the "treatment" they get.

I know that in a crowded city every extra room means so much extra rent. It may not always be possible to have the spare room all ready and waiting for the coming guest, but when the guest does arrive for a day or a week, do make the stay as happy and comfortable as one as possible. You may fancy that this is what every housewife will naturally do, but it isn't. We have got so practical that even hospitality is fast being looked upon as a foolish sentiment that is best put aside and done with.

One does not need to visit for any great length of time to learn that hospitality is sadly on the decline. There are, to be sure, homes where it holds sway in the good old fashioned way, and these are not all homes where riches abound either. There is one home that I know where the strictest of economy is from necessity practiced, and yet one never goes there but one feels that the welcome is so cordial and that the plain little dainty luncheon is the best that could be served anywhere. The delightful air of hospitality that pervades it all makes one forget to notice that the rich old brocade is sadly worn on the chair bottoms and that the draperies in the dining room are much faded. The mother and daughters of that household do not hesitate to ask the most fashionable caller if she looks tired to take off her hat and have a cup of tea. They take it for granted that if any one thinks enough of them to visit them they expect to be made cordially welcome to the best their home affords. Are these old fashioned people popular? Well, ask the folks who always keep their names at the very tops of their visiting lists.—Margaret Hannis in St. Louis Republic.

How to Care For Gems.

Pearls should never be dampened. They should be exposed to air as much as possible. Turquoises must not be wetted and are liable to change color.

Opals must be kept from fire and heat, as a high temperature renders them liable to split and fall from their settings. Coral may be washed with soap and water.

Jet must be repaired by means of jewellers' cement.

Ivory may be washed and exposed to air and sunlight to keep it a good white color.

THE PREY OF A GRIZZLY.

By a Little Oversight Bruin Was Robbed of a Good Meal.

In the early settlement of California grizzly bears were numerous and troublesome, but few men ever had a more singular experience with a grizzly than Paul Sweet, who kept a tannery near Santa Cruz. The story is told by Mrs. Dall in "My First Holiday."

Mr. Sweet was one day walking alone in the woods, when he came suddenly upon a grizzly bear and her two cubs. He was quite unarmed, and before he had time to consider any plan of action the bear was upon him. She struck him down, but he kept his presence of mind and lay perfectly quiet.

The grizzly stood over him for a minute or more, then seized him by the waistband and began dragging him along. He did not resist, and she dragged him for a dozen rods to a little sandy hollow, where she dropped him and began digging a hole in the sand. Into this hole she rooted the man, and then nosed and pawed the sand over him until he was buried from sight. The prudent animal, not being hungry at the moment, was making a cache of her prey.

Mr. Sweet's heart lightened as he realized the brute's intentions, and he began to hope that he might escape. He waited a few minutes after the bear had covered him in, and then, thinking that she had retired from the scene, he began to work himself free very cautiously. The grizzly was on the watch, however, and at the first movement of her prey rushed to the spot and with two or three strokes of her paw snugly tucked him in again.

Mr. Sweet instantly became motionless again and allowed himself to be reburied in the sand. Luckily his hat had slipped over his face, so that the sand did not fill his nose and eyes, and by raising his head a little he was able to throw off the sand sufficiently to breathe.

He was more wary next time and lay still for an hour or two, until he felt pretty sure that the grizzly had retired from the spot. Very cautiously then he worked himself free from the sand and crept away.

A KING AS AN AMERICAN SUITOR.

Louis Philippe Rejected by a Merchant, but Accepted by a Monarch.

"One day the Duke of Orleans prepared his attire with all the solicitude of a young man and lover," says William Perrine in an article in The Ladies' Home Journal on the times when Louis Philippe taught school in Philadelphia. "If his white knee breeches were of cloth, his stockings were certainly of silk. He picked out from his travelling chest the shirt most lavishly lace beruffled at bosom and at wrist. He donned his silk waistcoat, artistically broadened on a white ground. His coat of dark green silk had tails that reached his ankles, and in one of the pockets was an elegant snuffbox from Versailles, while the other held an equally elegant kerchief. With a bunch of seals pendent from either bow, a long polished cane in his hand and a beaver hat of most graceful curve upon his long black hair, our royal suitor put his best foot foremost and was off to propose for his ladylove's hand—to her father. He halted under the twin buttonwood trees that shaded the front of the mansion of Mr. Willing, who might be his father-in-law, and he rapped with the knocker at the door, while his heart went palpitant at the thought of Mistress Abigail, who might be his wife. The wide, generous hall admitted him to the parlor, the folding doors a little later admitted Mr. Thomas Willing, arbiter of his fate, and the proposal was made in form. Mr. Willing replied:

"Sir, should you ever be restored to your hereditary position you will be too great a match for my daughter. If not, she is too great a match for you."

"More than a dozen years elapsed. Louis Philippe, still poor, still exiled from his country, was in Sicily. French armies had driven thither from his throne Ferdinand IV, king of Naples, and in that king's daughter, Marie Amelie, Louis Philippe found the living image of his early love. The king of Naples was not good at anti-theases. His acquaintance with politics was better than his command of rhetoric. He graciously answered, 'Yes.'"

Tired Metals.

It is a fact of comparatively recent discovery in chemical metallurgy that metals lose their vitality from repetitions of shocks and strains and may be said, as the expression is, to suffer from fatigue—that is, they may be worked till their molecules fail to hold together, and then they are in a state of exhaustion. As is familiarly known, bars of tin, rods of brass and wires of any metal will separate, owing to fatigue, if bent backward and forward continuously. But by careful experiments, however, the fact is made to appear that a remedy exists for this condition of metals. If the overstrain does not border on rupture, and this remedy is very much like that which is applied in the case of an overworked human frame—namely, rest. Feather edged tools recover their vitality better than any other. Of course the length of time required for this rest varies with different metals and the amount of strain to which they have been subjected. Hard metals, such as iron and steel, used up one and two years' time in the process. On the other hand, soft metals, like lead, retain their cohesive force longer and also require less rest.

Not the Maine.

She—Do you remember the—
He—No chestnuts now.
She—Errands I asked you to do for me?
And he collapsed.—Boston Courier.

A Simple Version.

The Spaniards had some colonies
Not very long ago
All scattered round from east to west
As every one does know.

But Weyler and some other chaps,
They didn't treat folks right,
And Uncle Sam, he couldn't stand
Such actions in his sight.

And so his anger riz and riz
Until he felt no doubt,
But set about his honest biz
And cleaned those dagoes out.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

Amazing Cleverness of Birds.

There is something very remarkable in the almost reasoning powers manifested occasionally by birds in eluding pursuit or in turning attention from their nests and young, but in few is this more noticeable than in the duck tribes. In Captain Black's narrative of his arctic land expedition the following instance of this is given:

One of his companions, Mr. King, having shot a female duck, fired again and, as he thought, disabled its male companion. Accordingly, leaving the dead bird, which he had the mortification of seeing shortly afterward carried off by one of the white-headed eagles, he waded into the water after the drake, which, far from being fluttered or alarmed, remained motionless, as if waiting to be taken up. Still, as he neared it, it glided easily away through innumerable little nooks and windings. Several times he reached out his hand to seize it, and, having at last with great patience managed to coop it up in a corner, from which there appeared to be no escape, he was triumphantly bending down to take it when, to his utter astonishment, it looked around at him, cried "Quack!" and then flew away so strongly that he was convinced he had never hit it at all. The bird's object clearly was to draw the gunner away from its companion.

Pagodas as Sin Offerings.

Just as brewers and other evil men in England conciliate heaven by erecting churches so the bold, bad, bloody handed Burman makes it all right for the next existence by erecting pagodas. In proportion to the height of the pagoda his heap of sin disappears. And as the Burman, like the rest of us, looks after his own wants rather than those of his ancestors, he builds a pagoda all to himself, and allows his grandfather's to topple over. An uncle of the deposed king must have been round shouldered with the weight of his wrongdoings.

Anyway, at the foot of Mandalay hill—a nice, breezy eminence, admirable to give you an appetite and a pain in the back—he built 729 pagodas, though the guides count wrong and say there are only 450. But perhaps they mention the smaller number out of regard for their monarch's uncle, not wishing to expose the real magnitude of his sinfulness. The pagodas are all white and set out in rows, and under each were what we pronounced to be tombstones. We were wrong, for the inscriptions were not to the dead departed, but constituted a complete copy of the law in the Pali tongue.—Travel

When Wellington Was Mad.

The Czar Nicholas' visit to Windsor in 1844 afforded Murray an opportunity to be present at one of the few occasions when the Duke of Wellington lost control of himself. He did it at a review before the queen, her imperial guest, and the royal family, when, contrary to his orders, issued for the queen's convenience, the guns were fired. The hero of a hundred fights stormed in "a most violent manner."

When the prince tried to pacify him by saying it was doubtless a mistake, he replied: "It is very good of your royal highness to excuse it, but there should be no mistakes. Military orders should be punctually obeyed, and so long as I command the army they shall be obeyed!" The emperor was astonished, and the suits looked at each other with blank faces, while the artillery was ordered off the maneuvering ground.

Cardinal Manning's Humor.

Dr. Manning had a strong sense of humor and delighted in telling Irish stories. One related to an Irish laborer, who was thus addressed by a passing Englishman:

"What's that you're building, Paddy?" "Shure an it's a church, yer honner." "Is it a Protestant church?" "No, yer honner." "A Catholic church, then?" "Indade an it is that same, yer honner." "I'm very sorry to hear it, Pat." "So's the devil, yer honner."

The cardinal on one occasion arrived in full merriment, though informing his friends that he had been all but run over, and he added: "If the accident had been more effectual, my epitaph must have been:

"Sad was his fate, it happened thus. He was run over by a bus."
—Westminster Gazette.

Foxy Ways of the Japs.

The first ten days that one spends in Japan impress him with the idea that the people there are the best to be found anywhere. But little by little the conviction dawns that the bowing and scraping is all sham and that the Japanese are as unscrupulous as any one. They cannot be trusted to keep a contract that is not favorable to them. In all the large establishments, especially in the hotels, one always finds a Chinese as cashier. Seemingly the Japanese are afraid to trust one another. The women are quite different. They are faithful and honest and have a lovable nature. I have met a large number of foreigners who have married Japanese women and they are all enthusiastic in their praise. Tacoma Ledger.

Man was made to mourn and some men seem to think they must put in all their time at it.

EYESIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

A Missouri Convict's Desperate and Original Efforts to Escape.

An inmate of the workhouse at Kansas City named Bond exercises exceptional ingenuity in his efforts to escape. A short time ago he became so rebellious it was found necessary to lock him up in the dark cell with his hands handcuffed. While there he planned to escape by assaulting the guard, hoping to knock him senseless and escape before assistance could be summoned. The scheme was well planned, but miscarried. Shortly after he was locked up in the cell, which also contained another prisoner, he called for the guard and complained that the handcuffs were so tight they hurt his wrist. The manacles were lengthened out a notch and the guard left. As soon as he was gone Bond slipped his left hand out of the irons, leaving the handcuffs dangling from his right hand. Then the other prisoner, who had consented to aid in the plan to escape, called for the guard, saying he was sick and needed assistance. As the guard entered the cell Bond struck him over the head with the handcuffs, knocking him to the floor, but not rendering him unconscious. The latter was on his feet in an instant, grappled with the desperate prisoner and called for assistance. Other guards rushed in and the two men were secured.

Bond was quiet for some time after this escapade, but lately has been complaining of being very sick, and on several occasions tried to induce Assistant City Physician Lapp to send him to the hospital. The doctor examined the man, and, ascertaining that the sickness was imaginary and convinced that his only object in wanting to be sent to the hospital was to secure a better chance to escape, declined to have him sent there.

Subsequently Dr. Lapp was summoned to the workhouse to see Bond, whose eyes were found to be terribly inflamed and almost closed, and as the nature of the case was serious Bond was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had rubbed some poisonous substance in his eyes in order to make them sore, so he could be sent to the hospital.

He succeeded only too well, as it is the opinion of the attending physicians that as a result of the injection of the poison in his eyes he will become totally blind. In the meantime he has been chained to a cot in the hospital for fear even in his present condition he may make an effort to get away. Should he recover and serve out his time he will be at once rearrested on the charge of felonious assault on a guard and perhaps for some even more serious crime, which he seems to think has been discovered and may be charged against him.

KING OF THE NIGHT.

Fate of an August African Monarch Who Staid Out Too Late.

Even the emperor of China is not so much a slave of court etiquette as the king of Porto Novo, writes a French explorer of Africa. Tradition forbids him from going out after dark for fear he might meet the terrible king of the night. It is believed that if the two kings, he of the day and he of the night, were to meet, they would provoke the divine anger, and one or the other of them would die, according as the meeting took place nearer to twilight or to dawn.

After his accession Toffa, the new occupant of the day job, decided that he would always go to bed early and that his court should do the same. He enforced this rule with so much severity that he had occasion to execute a large number of relatives surprised while taking nocturnal strolls.

The night king therefore had the field to himself. His manifestations consist in running through the streets of Porto Novo, with his followers, shrieking and shaking rattles at the moon.

Recently the king of the night plotted against the life of his majesty of the day. King Toffa and his counselors held a conference as to the best methods of outwitting the night monarch without offending against custom. Therefore Toffa resolved to profit by a lapse from ancient tradition on the part of his enemy. Toffa's followers waited for a day when the king of the night should remain up until the dawn instead of slinking home as usual just before it.

Two days after their decision the king of the night was caught at about 7 o'clock in the morning, just as he was about to



KING OF THE NIGHT IN COURT ATTIRE. stagger into his own palace, followed by slaves carrying bottles of gin. He was dressed fantastically beyond description. He had rings in his nose and ears, his face was painted, and he wore a headdress composed of human bones and vulture's feathers. He was very drunk.

Toffa's men gagged him carefully placed him in a hammock and carried him off to a prison.

Toffa could have killed the man, but on the intercession of the French resident he merely banished him. Another king of the night now reigns, but he has a whole new respect for Toffa, king of the day.

Sores Healed.

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The Returned Soldier.

"I couldn't interest that girl at all." "Why not?" "Every time I began to describe a battle or a naval engagement she told me she had seen it in a biograph."—Detroit Free Press.

A Masculine Mouth.

"She has a masculine mouth, don't you think?" "Very. I fancy she couldn't hold more than a dozen pins in it to save her life."—Detroit Journal.

Dear Dead.

"No," muttered General Blanco, as he appended his name to his written resignation, "I am not afraid to stay here and meet the Americans, but I can't face that typewriter joke any longer. Human endurance has its limits."—Chicago Tribune.

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Helped Him.

"The war has developed John's memory wonderfully." "In what way?" "He can sing four lines of the 'Star Spangled Banner' almost correctly."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some Still Living.

"I see a Utah man has risked his life to paint 'Remember the Maine' high up on the face of a great cliff." "What of it? You didn't suppose the fools were all dead yet, did you?"—Chicago Post.

Made Them All Work.

Mr. Luxoe—Then you don't believe in foreign servants?

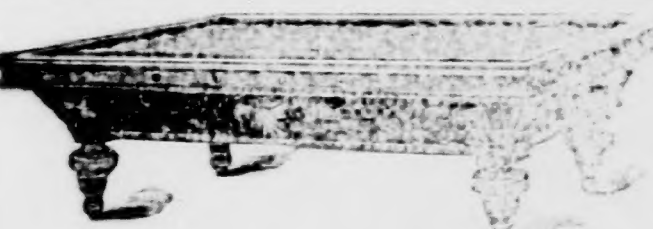
Mr. Tariff—With a wife and three grown daughters? Not I. I believe in encouraging home industry.—Brooklyn Life.

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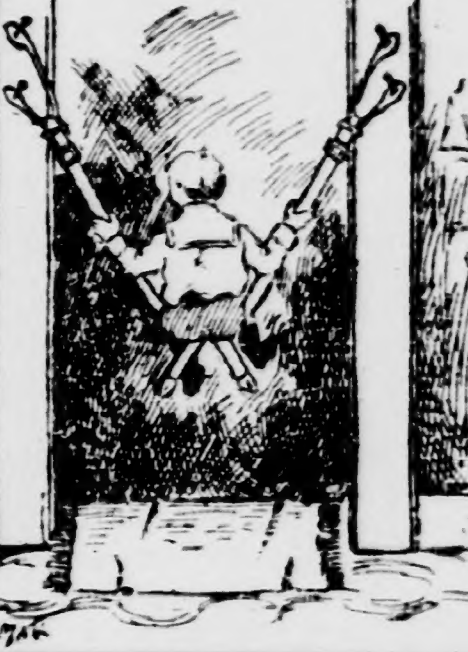


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THE VEDETTE.

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Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., Nov. 3, 1898.

No. 4

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THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1898

Political Mass Meeting.

Continued from Page 1.

request of the premier, and I did not violate my neutrality in doing so. Another complaint is that I tried to influence electors at Wolseley. Well, I only was there an hour and was only in conversation with Perley, so there's not much in that.

Now, I find that Vicars uses two arguments in his canvass, (1) In Ranges 12, 13, 14 his appeal is on party lines; (2) In Ranges 15 and 16 he tells them they have been neglected by not having a well-angur. They don't mention Conservatism there. Is that an attack on the public works system? I challenge him to say that that work is not judiciously laid out. They also go to thinly settled parts and tell the people that they should have been given good roads there. Is such a canvass reasonable? I call upon the electors to frown down any such appeal to the individual. Now, before Mr. Hawkes takes the platform, I invite any of Mr. Vicars' supporters to come forward in his defence, for I see some of his ardent workers present, and if I cannot refute their arguments I will ask you to vote for my opponents.

Mr. J. H. MacCaul, in support of Mr. Vicars, took the platform.

Mr. Bulyea said Vicars had been brought out at the last by a few men. Conservatives, do you remember the meeting when we decided to oppose Mr. Bulyea? A committee was appointed to meet the Indian Head Conservatives and bring out a man. It was a good while ago. Now, Mr. Bulyea and I have been good friends except at election times, but as soon as the key was turned on the ballot box those feelings were forgotten and I hope it will be so again. I believe Mr. Bulyea has done his best and done well as our representative at Regina, and his policy of public expenditure has been better than ever before. Mr. Bulyea said Vicars was brought out as a Conservative.

Mr. Bulyea: I simply quoted from the Indian Head Vedette.

Mr. MacCaul: I don't agree with what appears in the Vedette. It is not the facts at all. Now, Bulyea is an honest Grit and I respect him for it. He wants us to return him, but we want a Conservative, not because of the need of one now, but for fear party lines will be introduced, and you know the domination up there is an "induration society!" that put each corner on the back and say, "We'll help each other." When party lines are drawn Bulyea will be a Grit. Vicars came into the field late and as few votes are influenced at a meeting of this kind, he is better employed in canvassing to-night.

Mr. Bulyea said we had two policies. We don't say one thing here and anything contrary elsewhere, though we may not say the same. If we come to a man that the well-angur has passed to get to some one that supported Bulyea, we remind him of the fact. That isn't very dishonest. (Bulyea: "Name?") Mr. Vicars. One man was told that the angur was in the district that elected Mr. Bulyea and would remain there. Bulyea has been negligent about the trails around here. One man is taking wheat to McLean and losing 2½¢ a bushel, because of the trails. I may say, however, that I like Bulyea better than Vicars as a man and outside party lines would vote for him before I would for Vicars, but I am keeping in mind the next Dominion election. I don't think Mr. Hawkes needs to come here to tell us how to vote.

MR. HAWKES, FOR MR. BULYEA.

A few years ago my right to be here might have been challenged, but then affairs were entirely local. Now there has been a great change. We have responsible government with a cabinet, the members of which are in the same position as members of a Provincial government. One clear issue is before the country for them, they must either stand or fall, and no one is compelled to be cramped in their own constituency with these enlarged powers. Another reason for my presence here is that the White-wood member is a Conservative, yet the Liberals supported him, and I hope my presence here will repay them to a small extent. I am a strong Conservative, as you all know, and it is a novel experience for me to be speaking for a Liberal against a Conservative, but, Gentlemen, it was never clearer to me in my life that I was doing my duty as a true citizen of the North-West. I don't know enough about Mr. Bulyea personally to support him as an individual, but I support the Haultain-Ross administration, of which he is a member. Remove the Haultain-Ross combination and no other two men will do the work they are doing. They are not a coalition but a combination, and we can't afford to experiment at a critical period of the history of the Territories like the present, and turn them out for men that we don't know what they will do. Neither are perfect but they have proved themselves to be honest, capable, and tried, though not faultless. You have no guarantee as to the ability of any of the others. Who is the opposition leader? A Conservative, but we have a Conservative premier and why put in an inferior man? I am not dictating to you, but laying down a broad principle. Upset the government and it will result with great and lasting detriment to this important part of Canada. It is said Ross is the real premier, and he is a Grit. My Conservatism is as good as any here, and I say Ross is not the real premier. I looked for facts, and I am satisfied that Haultain, who is a good Conservative, is the real and not only the nominal premier. Ross, though a Grit, is a good western man. These two men are the ablest in the Territories, and are yoked together for the public good. Don't draw party lines. It will mean disaster to the Conservative party throughout the Territories. It is to our interest to let well alone. White-wood has always been a hot party district, yet Gillis, though a hot Conservative, was put in by acclamation by the Liberals. I know no politics in Territorial elections and the longer it remains that way the better. When the time comes

that there are parties, I won't speak for Mr. Bulyea. As Vicars comes forward he is an opponent of Haultain-Ross in that he believes in party lines. He has no broader issue. But if Haultain-Ross are worthy our support, then support them. Support those that support them, particularly support Mr. Bulyea, a colleague with them in the cabinet. Mr. MacCaul said Ross wouldn't support a Conservative. That is not so. He is at this very minute either on his way to support a Conservative at Saskatchewan or else he is already there. Mr. Hawkes mentioned other places where Ross had also supported a Conservative, and said this shows that Ross is not drawing party lines. Haultain-Ross are not a fraud. There's a real and honest government. Outside Qu'Appelle there is not a party fight going on in the Territories. Is Vicars address sufficient to introduce it? Gentlemen, think if you send him to the Assembly what you are doing. He will be the conservative party, all in himself. Think of the State and Grandeur of the man, alone in the house. People will point him out as the Conservative party of the Territories. For goodness sake out of mercy for the man defeat him. He will not be able to sit with the government; he will not be able to sit with the opposition, for they are not conservatives, but alone in state and grandeur, there he'll be. There will be no second to the Conservative motions. The Conservative party will alone vote for its own motion. What a position to occupy, by the Conservatives of Qu'Appelle, distinguished, standing before Canada different from every other constituency! Again, gentlemen, I say, out of the pure goodness of your heart and in pity for the man don't place him in such a position. McCaul has admitted here to-night and every body in the Territories knows that Bulyea is a good man. Why throw him into oblivion for a man that can simply say, "I am a conservative." It would be a disgrace to this constituency to do so. McCaul said Vicars was canvassing to-night. Well, considering the condition of the roads and the time of night I don't think he is canvassing. I don't say he is not, I say I think he is not. There is no law to prevent a man thinking what he pleases and I am just telling you what I think. Vicars should be here; if that is the course of conservatives, a man ashamed to defend his actions before the electors, I will have to reconsider my position. Why, I can't express my astonishment on arriving here to find that Vicars didn't intend to address the electors. I would be extremely sorry if the electors should set their seal to such a proceeding, in this enlightened age of 1898, with our advanced civilization, endorse a policy which dare not be made public.

Mr. Hawkes here gave a description of the history of the Territories showing the advancement of the last 20 years. Haultain, Ross, Oliver and others had brought it successfully to the budding point in its history and if they are left to pursue their course a little further they will unite all these powerful territories into one great province. These men know what they are doing and though not hurrying matters have a noble end in view. Brett the opposition leader, would slice it up into two or more, with the western capital at Calgary and we would likely be joined to Manitoba and share the debt of an older province without receiving a cent of value in return. Such a policy. But that of Haultain should strike a chord in every heart. Don't palter

Continued on page 8.

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Fresh and clean every week. Tinned goods of all descriptions, including C. & B.'s celebrated brands.

MEATS

Tinned in all lines. The best dry salt meats procurable. Sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon highly recommended.

TEAS

Headquarters for the following choice brands of package teas—Lipton's Ram Lal's, Salada and Blue Ribbon. Bulk Japans, Congoes, Pekoes. Crockery and Glassware, Silverware, Xmas Goods. 1 carload of fresh Groceries from the east; 1 carload of salt in bbls. and bags. Green winter apples for the bbl. Prices greatly reduced. Call and examine for yourselves.

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel

THE ONLY LICENSED HOUSE AT FORT QU'APPELLE.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking HEALTH OR RECREATION find the QU'APPELLE LAKES just the locality to meet their requirements, as well as a SPORTSMAN PARADISE.

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop., Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

WM. JOHNSTON,

Headquarters for

Hardware,

—:— Cutlery

STOVES

and everything in the Tin and Granite-ware line.

Call and see my new get-up of

Lanterns

Nothing to beat on the market.

MEAT STORE

We do a general butcher business in all its branches.

Salt and fresh meat always on hand.

Best quality! Prices right

J. R. NORTH

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorials and plans required by Section 11 of the said Act with the Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina.

The applicant applies for the right to impound sufficient water from a tributary of the Qu'Appelle River on the S. W. ¼ of Section 19, Township 19, Range 12 West of the 2nd Meridian, for domestic and stock-watering purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the plans and memorials filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said domestic and stock watering purposes on the following lands: Southwest ¼ Section 19, Township 19, Range 12 West of 2nd Meridian.

JOHN A. REID

Clerk of the Executive Council

Dated at Regina, 28th Oct., 1898.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorials and plans required by Section 11 of the said Act with the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina.

The applicant applies for the right to impound sufficient water from Qu'Appelle River on the N. E. ¼ of Section 27 Township 19 Range 12 West of the 2nd Meridian for domestic and stock-watering purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the plans and memorials filed, to enable the water so diverted for the said domestic and stock watering purposes on the following lands, viz: the Northeast quarter of Section 27 Township 19 Range 12, west of the 2nd Meridian.

JOHN A. REID

Clerk of the Executive Council

Dated at Regina, Oct. 28, 1898.

Fort Qu'Appelle Grain Show.

The following is the list of prize-winners in the several classes at the annual exhibition held on Friday, Oct. 21st.

DAIRY AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Packed butter—1. Clifton Webster.
Butter, 1 lb. rolls or prints—1 D. White.
2 F. F. Goodwin.
Ten loaves home made bread—1 F. F. Goodwin, 2 F. W. Seymour.
Best assorted preserves from garden grown fruit—1 J. Leader.
Best assorted preserves from wild fruit—1 John Leader.
Pair of dressed fowls—1 Geo. Reed, 2 Clifton Webster.
Judges: Messrs. Hall and Anderson.

ROOTS.

Half bushel Early Rose potatoes—1 J. Leader, 2 Geo. Reed.
Half bushel potatoes any other variety—1 J. Leader, 2 Clifton Webster.
Half dozen Swede turnips—1 F. W. Seymour, 2 F. F. Goodwin.
Half dozen white turnips—1 F. W. Seymour, 2 J. Leader.
Half dozen mangolds—1 F. W. Seymour, 2 J. Leader.
Judges: Messrs. Finlay McKay and J. D. McEneaney.

GARDEN PRODUCE.

Two heads cabbage—1 J. Leader.
Two heads red cabbage—1 J. Leader.
Two heads Savor cabbage—1 J. Leader.
Two heads cauliflower—1 Leader, 2 H. Joyner.
Bunch of half dozen heads celery—1 H. Joyner.
Half peck seed onions—1 J. Leader.
Half peck onions any other kind—1 J. Leader.
Half dozen parsnips—1 J. Leader.
Half dozen table carrots—1 J. Leader, 2 F. W. Seymour.
Half dozen round beets—1 F. W. Seymour, 2 J. Leader.
Half dozen long beets—1 J. Leader.
Best assortment vegetables—1 J. Leader.
Two squashes—1 J. Leader.
Two vegetable marrow—1 H. B. Joyner.
Two citrons—1 J. Leader.
Two pumpkins—1 J. Leader.
Half dozen cobs of corn—1 J. Leader, 2 Clifton Webster.
Judges: Messrs. Finlay McKay and J. D. McEneaney.

LADIES' WORK.

Gent's woollen shirt—1 Miss J. V. Cameron, 2 F. F. Goodwin.
Pair knitted woollen socks or stockings—1 F. F. Goodwin, 2 John Dalrymple.
Pair knitted mitts—1 F. F. Goodwin.
Patchwork quilt—2 John Dalrymple.
Home made coverlet—2 John Dalrymple.
Bag mat—1 F. F. Goodwin.
Embroidery—1 Miss J. V. Cameron.
Crockery work—1 Miss J. V. Cameron.
Dress for child—1 Miss J. V. Cameron.
Neatest darned sock—1 Miss J. V. Cameron.
Judges: Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Joyner.

GRAIN.

Two bushels Red Fife wheat—1 J. Dalrymple, 2 Clifton Webster, 3 F. W. Seymour.
Two bushels white oats—1 F. W. Seymour.
Judge: Mr. S. C. Elkington.

Directors in charge of exhibits: Messrs. A. McDonald, H. B. Joyner, W. M. Thomson, George Reed, J. Ormiston, and Robt. Williams, Sec.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Tuesday evenings express killed a poor unfortunate Polander who, while under the influence of liquor, lay down on the track and fell asleep never to wake. His name was Martin Yozba and his home was on College street, Buffalo, N. Y. He was a married man, 45 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children to fight life alone. He has been engaged on the gravel train at McLean and Tuesday, with several countrymen came to Qu'Appelle. He cashed a check for over \$50, and the pang after drinking and quarrelling a little left for McLean. The others returned about the same time as the train came in, but no satisfactory answers as to when they left Yozba. The body, when found, was torn beyond recognition and wound round the axle of the car, the thumping of the wheel first making the fact known that something was wrong, and the result was the finding of the ghastly spectacle. Yesterday morning his clothes with the money were found on the track where they had been torn from his body by the train. If there is any inquest it will be held to-day.

LEBRET

The weather of the past three weeks has been extremely disagreeable. Old Sol seems to be willing to do almost anything except shine.

A porch has been erected over the door of the public school. The building is also being whitewashed and otherwise renovated.

Messrs. Caron and Miles paid a flying visit to Qu'Appelle Station on Sunday.

We understand Mr. F. Barnes and family are removing to Qu'Appelle Station. The children will be much missed at the public school where they have been attending for the past ten months. We sincerely wish them that measure of success in their school work at Qu'Appelle that has so marked their efforts at Lebret.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. D. H. McDonald, the popular member of the Legislative Assembly for this district, is likely to be returned by acclamation—a compliment well merited on the part of Mr. McDonald.

The Qu'Appelle Progress with its Fort Qu'Appelle edition, will be much appreciated here. We have always felt that the Fort and vicinity should be represented by a local newspaper.

Mr. C. Connel has recently received a well-assorted consignment of dry goods and

groceries.

The Sacred Heart cemetery is being considerably enlarged and otherwise improved in appearance.

AN EXPLANATION

In order to give the report of the public political discussion in South Qu'Appelle, we have foregone the other local news for this week. As the people of the district are very much interested just now in this campaign, we need make no apologies as it will meet the approval of the majority of our readers.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of North Qu'Appelle.

GENTLEMEN—The Legislature having been dissolved, you will again be called upon to select a representative. Two years ago you were good enough to elect me your representative for the then unexpired term. I trust my actions during the term I have held the seat have met with your approval.

I shall, if elected to represent you again, endeavor to carry out and support to the best of my ability, the platform I then placed before you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD H. McDONALD.

Fort Qu'Appelle,
21st October, 1898.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and plans required by Section 11 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina.

The applicant applies for the right to inundate sufficient water, from a tributary of the Qu'Appelle River, on the road allowance between Sections 31 and 36, Township 17, Ranges 12 and 13 West of the 2nd Meridian, for domestic and stock-watering purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the plans and memorials filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said domestic and stock-watering purposes, on the following lands, viz., portions of Sections 31 and 36 Township 17, Ranges 12 and 13 West of the 2nd Meridian.

JOHN A. REID

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Dated at Regina, 28th Oct., 1898.

E. B. ROBINSON
VETERINARY SURGEON.

All calls promptly attended to.

Office: - Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa

SKIN LIKE BABY'S

Skin diseases from the merest pimples to the most obstinate eczema, salt rheum, running sores, are quickly, pleasantly and permanently cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment—35 cents.

Who does not envy a baby its soft velvety skin? How many suffer from distressing skin diseases—Do you suffer? Have you tetter—salt rheum—scald head—ring worm—eczema—ulcers—blotches on the skin—chronic erysipelas—liver spots and what not else of these distasteful and aggravating disorders which disfigure and discourage? Dr. Agnew's Ointment allays the distressing itching, burning, stinging sensations which are part and parcel of such troubles, and in a thousand cases where internal treatments have failed to heal and eradicate them it has worked wonderful and permanent cures—and no skin disease, no matter of how long standing has baffled its curative qualities. In cases of chronic eczema it has proved its great worth, and cases are on record where this dread affliction has been the balm of their patient and constant companion until past middle life, and Dr. Agnew's Ointment has cured speedily and permanently. It is a boon to mothers because it is a boon to babyland—scald head and its irritations, which are accompaniments to the teething period, are quickly driven off and restlessness passes away—and where torture reigned with baby this balm brought rest and a cure—it affords instant relief from the itching distress. . . . Do you suffer from piles—itching, blind, bleeding or ulcerated?—No remedy has brought so quick relief, spared painful surgical operations as Dr. Agnew's Ointment—it has proved itself an absolute cure for piles in all forms and at all stages—one application will relieve the itching, irritating sensations in an instant—and long standing cases disappear after from three to five nights' treatment—the pain and soreness quit you and the tumors vanish.

A lady living in a northern County town writes that for seventeen years she was troubled with salt rheum. She took doctors' treatments and used many lotions without any permanent relief. Reading of the cures made by Dr. Agnew's Ointment, she decided to try it. The first application allayed the irritation and she continued using it—the disease rapidly disappeared and now for two years there has been no sign of a return of it.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—Cures palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath and all heart disorders—relief in 30 minutes.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER—Has cured cases of catarrh of 50 years' standing—relieves cold in the head in 10 minutes.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—Stop sick headache—cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles—pleasant little doses—40 in a box—25 cents.

Sold by F. E. Parker.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

FOR FALL and WINTER

'Ladies' Jackets, Flannelette Blouses and Wrappers, Shawls, Underwear & Footwear.

Don't miss a chance of securing a nice, cheap fall hat—they are selling fast.

Gents Fur Coats and Caps

at all prices

Don't forget that we carry full lines of General Hardware, Nails, Bucksaws, Oil, Oil Cans, etc.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ERNEST WILLIAM BRINE, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, dated the 17th day of October, 1898: TAKE NOTICE that each creditor of the above estate is required to send in to the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of December, 1898, his claim against the said estate, together with statement of security, if any, held by him. And take notice that each claim is required to be verified by statutory declaration stating therein whether such creditor holds any security for his claim or any part thereof; and giving full particulars of the same, and if such security is on the estate of the said deceased or on the estate of a third party for whom said deceased is only secondarily liable, he shall put a specified value thereon.

Dated at Regina, this 17th day of October, 1898.
NORMAN MACKENZIE,
Public Administrator.

WANTED

A first class Landlady. For particular apply at the PROGRESS Office.

Better late than Never!

But we are to the front now with:

LACES. LEATHER—Sole, upper.
Belt lacing the best in the market.
Shoe thread. Skate straps, wholesale or retail.
Russell Calf Leather.
Cork soles. Leather and rubber cement.

Frank Miller's Leather Preserver.
for shoes or harness. Makes the leather as soft as a glove.
Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing.
Awls, knives, rivets, nail, etc. always on hand.

Boots and Shoes still repaired.

M. BAILEY,

Qu'Appelle Station.

JUST OPENED

A GENERAL BUTCHER BUSINESS

Always on hand:

Fresh and Salt Meats. Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

FARMERS

The Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Beef Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc.

I am here to STAY. A share of your patronage solicited.

GEO. AMBLER, Main Street, Qu'Appelle Station.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills

Fort Qu'Appelle. (Established 1884.)

GRISTING—

Bran, Shorts, Chop, Chopped Feed.

FLOUR—

Hungarian Patent, Strong Bakers, Graham.

Chopper grinding feed stuffs. Full supply always on hand at CREAMER & GRAY'S, QU'APPELLE STATION.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, Proprietors.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,

LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First class rigs and horses. Careful drivers.

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 a.m., and the Fort at 2.30.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

GREAT BRITAIN STILL ACTIVE IN OUTFITTING HER SHIPS.

A Perfect Calm Succeeds the Recent Warlike Ebullition in Paris—Dupuy's Task.

London, Oct. 30.—There has been the greatest activity at Devonport today, the site of the largest arsenal in Great Britain, and of two of the finest dock yards in the world. The government is assembling an emergency squadron, which, it is understood, will go to Gibraltar. Despite the fact that the wind has been blowing almost a gale, the second class battleship *Colossus* arrived from Holyhead, the first class battleship *Howe*, from Queenstown, and the first class battleship *Benbow* from Greenock. The third class cruiser *Calliope*, which was on the way to the Canaries, was intercepted, and has returned unexpectedly to Plymouth. Other warships are coming to join the squadron, and the government has ordered 200,000 tons of coal.

The arrival of Major Marchand at Khartoum on his way to Cairo with the portion of his report which was not finished when Captain Baratier left Fashoda, is regarded as a rift in the clouds overhanging Anglo-French relations for in spite of the semi-official denial issued in Paris that orders were sent to the major to go to Cairo, it is fully believed here that the French officer would not be on his way to Cairo unless he had received a hint to that effect from the French government, who consider that his leaving Fashoda will take the sting out of the situation and at the same time prepare France for the eventual withdrawal of the whole expedition, which now consists of seven officers and 120 men. The British view of this latest move is that the Marquis of Salisbury and his ministers are delighted to afford Major Marchand the facilities for reaching Cairo. But they would hardly care to send him back, except in the capacity of guest or scientific explorer, that is to say, France would first have to renounce her political claims based on his mission.

QUIET IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The French press is beginning to manifest a much more conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the Marchand expedition.

La Patrie makes the announcement that immediately upon the reassembling of the chamber of deputies a proclamation will be issued declaring that England has annexed Egypt.

DUPUY'S TASK.

M. Dupuy hopes to complete the cabinet to-morrow. It is announced that M. De Freycinet has accepted the war office portfolio, subject to the proviso that the selection for the remaining cabinet officers meet with his approval. M. Paul Peytral, minister of finance in the late cabinet of M. Brisson, has declined to accept the colonial portfolio, on the ground of ill-health. The anti-Semite members of the chamber of deputies have issued a manifesto to the country declaring that the government of the republic must be divorced from Jewish influences, "which are ruining it, and subjecting France to the yoke of the Jews."

France and United States.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The French yellow book dealing with the part France took in the Spanish-American war was published this morning. It comprises seventeen of the documents and consists of a dry record of exchange of dispatches with Madrid and Washington while arrangements were being made for the mediation of France. M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, it is shown, cabled, on August 4th, that the United States had accepted Spain's proposal that the peace negotiations be held at Paris, saying that President McKinley could not see the United States government gave the Spanish government a mark of its good will and to France a token of its confidence. Another dispatch from M. Cambon, dated August 13, announces the signing of the protocol and says that President McKinley had warmly thanked him for France's good offices, expressing satisfaction at seeing that the negotiations would continue at Paris. To this M. Cambon replied that he was very pleased of the confidence President McKinley displayed in the French government and its representative. The yellow book concludes with M. Delcasse's dispatch to the French ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, informing them of the mediation of France and summarizing the negotiations.

Three Men Drowned.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—A sad drowning fatality is reported at Arundel, the terminus of the Montford railway. Jean Baptiste Leroux is the ferryman of the place, and at half-past four this morning he started to cross the stream with a party of four men anxious to reach the other side of the Red river. The boat was propelled across by means of a cable. In mid-stream the cable parted and the boat started down the current broad side on. The current is very swift, and in a few minutes all four were precipitated into the stream. A man named Proulx and a companion succeeded in saving themselves by climbing to the rocks, but the other three were swept away and drowned. Only one of the victims is known, Leroux, the ferryman. Of the other two, one was known to be English speaking and the other a French Canadian farm laborer.

Faith is higher than reason, as loyalty is finer than investigation.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The Minister of War Resigns and the Brisson Government Suffers Defeat.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The chamber of deputies opened today amid great excitement caused by the announcement of the resignation of General Chanoine, minister of war. During the suspension of the business of the house the discussion in the lobbies was animated on General Chanoine's unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues. The Moderate Republicans maintained that in view of General Chanoine's act all political differences disappear and the Republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation. Committees representing the Radical left, the extreme Radicals and the Progressives met and agreed to support the order of the day, affirming the resolution of the chamber to make respected, under all circumstances, the supremacy of civil power and to adjourn the discussion of the interpellations until Thursday. The Socialists also promised to support the above resolution. After the chamber of deputies had resumed business at five o'clock, M. Brisson announced that the irregular resignation of General Chanoine had been accepted. The premier proposed that the chamber adjourn until Thursday next and he concluded his remarks with reaffirming the supremacy of the civil power.

After attempts upon the part of various deputies to discuss the alleged military plot, the insults to the army, etc. M. Ribot, in behalf of his friends, including M. Meline, approved M. Brisson's statement, and added: "We have every confidence in the army and do not wish to see it attacked. All Republicans are united on this subject."

M. De Mahy proposed a resolution calling upon the government "to end the campaign of insult against the army," but M. Brisson refused to accept it.

M. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, rushed to the tribune and demanded an immediate discussion of the resolution. He was greeted with hostile shouts, including "forgery," "razor," which caused a great uproar. The shouting of the word "razor" was probably an allusion to the suicide of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry.

M. Brisson accepted the order of day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil over military power, which was adopted by a vote of 259 ayes to 2 noes.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Berger, censuring the government "for not causing the honor of the army to be respected," was lost by 274, to 161 votes.

M. De Mahy again proposed his resolution calling upon the government "to end the campaign of insult against the army."

The premier refused to accept the motion, however, and a vote was taken on it amid such confusion that scrutiny was demanded. Later this showed that the government had been defeated.

After the scrutiny had been announced, M. Berteaux moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected by 286 votes to 254.

When the vote was declared, the ministers left the chamber. After the ministers had withdrawn, the chamber adopted, amid cries of "Down with the Jews," the order of the day, combining the motions of M. Ribot and M. De Mahy, by a vote of 460 to 28.

A fresh tumult was aroused by the declaration of M. De Baudry d'Asson that all the ministers except General Chanoine ought to be impeached. The chamber adjourned to November 4th.

It is the general impression among the deputies that President Faure will invite M. Alexandre Ribot to form a cabinet. This evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers and police are massed at the various approaches to the palace of the Elysee for fear of disturbances. M. Brisson went to the Elysee at 7 o'clock. President Faure has signed the appointment of M. Lockroy, minister of marine, in the retiring cabinet, as minister of war ad interim. When accepting the resignation of the ministry M. Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to act until the formation of the new cabinet.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS.

After the adjournment of the chamber there was intense excitement, followed by street demonstrations, principally maintained by the anti-Semites led by M. Drumont, in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole, and other anti-Dreyfus papers. At many points the boulevards soon became almost impassable, and there were numerous collisions between the demonstrators and the police, who had been fasting since early morning. Only with the utmost difficulty was a semblance of order preserved, and in many cases it was necessary for the cuirassiers to clear the streets.

A JEW ATTACKED.

Paris, Oct. 26.—A mob of about midnight a mob of members of the Patriotic League smashed the windows and glass staircase of a shop whose owner is said to be a Jew, at the corner of the Rue Auber and the Rue Scribe. The vigilance committee of the Socialist party issued tonight a manifesto condemning the action of General Chanoine and denouncing the "make-believe Republicans who have strangled debate in the chamber and created a crisis." The committee has decided to organize all the Socialists and Revolutionary Republican forces in the country "against military and clerical reaction."

M. Faure has received no statesmen tonight but he will consult this morn-

ing, Wednesday, with the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies.

Discussing the Case.

London, Oct. 25.—All interest today is centered in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence contained in the publication of the British blue book on that subject. The Conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with his rejoinder to the French yellow book on the same subject. They declare that it dispels the idea spread by the dispatch of the French ambassador here, Baron De Courcel, that the British premier is willing to negotiate on the whole question, but the Liberal and Radical organs still consider that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude admits of negotiations promising friendly arrangement. The entire press, however, scouts the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of the discussion.

The St. James Gazette, this afternoon, says: "We are prepared to negotiate the question of the western frontier of Bahr-el-Ghazal district, but we must control the Nile, both banks and watersheds from its course to the sea."

The Globe thinks: "The Marquis of Salisbury has made it clear that Major Marchand must quit Fashoda without conditions," adding: "Until that is done there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa." Continuing, the Globe points out the significant announcement in General Kitchener's report that he sent gunboats south from Sobat, toward Meshra-or-Bek, the principal trading centre of the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, with instructions to establish necessary outposts, and that before he left Sobat the completed arrangements for the maintenance of those stations." The Globe then adds: "This move brings our position down to the eighth parallel north latitude and the valley of Bahr-el-Ghazal, at this moment under the rule of the Khedive. It will be interesting to see the effect of this revelation upon the French government."

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes from the publication of the blue book that the French government has been given to understand that wholly apart from the Fashoda question, the claim to territory abutting on the left bank of the Nile is "rejected as utterly untenable and France must accept the position or take the consequences."

The Westminster Gazette suggests as a solution that the French be granted "way leave" and an "enclave" for commercial purposes in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district. "Wayleave" is the right of way over another's ground. "Enclave" is to shut in, to enclose, territory within the territories of another power.

The French papers today were more hopeful, and believe a pacific solution of the dispute will be found.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The English newspapers are full of naval particulars, but the only fresh development is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all ships in the fleet and reserve for immediate mobilization. The eight additional warships there in consequence commenced coaling this morning and working parties will immediately be placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth. Although not connected with war preparations much attention has been attracted to a request received by the Clyde ship builders from the British admiralty for tenders for four first class battleships, a first class cruiser and twelve torpedo boat destroyers. The distinguishing feature is the increased armament which, it is believed, will make the battleships when ready for service, the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. They will have a speed of 19 knots. The cruiser will be 14,100 tons and will be designed to steam 23 knots. All the vessels will mount exceptionally strong quick firing guns.

HEART PAINS

The Heart and Nerves are Often Affected and Cause Prostration of the Entire System.

A Kingston Lady Testifies to Her Experience in the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

People who suffer from any disease or disorder of the heart nervous system, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Smothering or Sinking Sensations, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Pain in the Head, etc., cannot afford to waste time trying various remedies, which have nothing more to back up their claims than the bold assertions of their proprietors.

These diseases are too serious to permit of your experimenting with untried remedies. When you buy Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, you know you have behind them the testimony of thousands of Canadians who have been cured by their use. One of these is Mrs. A. W. Irish, 92 Queen Street, Kingston, Ont., who writes as follows:

"I have suffered for some years with a smothering sensation caused by heart disease. The severity of the pains in my heart caused me much suffering. I was also very nervous, and my whole system was run down and debilitated."

"Hearing of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills being a specific for these troubles, I thought I would try them, and therefore got a box at McLeod's Drug Store."

"They afforded me great relief, having toned up my system and removed the distressing symptoms from which I suffered. I can heartily recommend these wonderful pills to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Every pill perfect.

HOW A SORE HEALS.

WHEN THE BLOOD IS PURE AND RICH IT WILL HEAL RAPIDLY

This Fact Demonstrated in the Case of Chester Gawley, Who Had Been Troubled with a Running Sore for More Than a Year.

From the Times, Owen Sound.

In the township of Sarawak, Grey county, there is probably no better known or respected farmer than Thos. Gawley, of East Linton P. O. Learning that his nephew, a young lad now about ten years of age, had been cured of a disease of his leg, which threatened not only the loss of the limb, but also of the life of the little fellow, a reporter of the Times made enquiry, and we are convinced that the wonder working powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not exhausted themselves. Meeting Mr. Gawley in one of the drug stores of the town, he was asked if the reported cure was a fact. His face lighted up with a smile as he said, "Indeed it is, sir. I was afraid we were going to lose the lad, but he is now as well as ever, hearty and strong."

Asked for particulars, Mr. Gawley did the most natural thing in the world, referred the reporter to his wife, who in telling the case said:—"In the month of September, 1897, my nephew, Chester Gawley, who lives with us, became afflicted with a severe pain in his left leg. In a few days the limb became badly swollen and painful, and the family physician was called in. The case was a perplexing one, but it was decided after a few days to lance the leg. This was done, but the wound inflicted would not heal up, but became a running sore. The little fellow soon was reduced to almost a skeleton. This continued through the winter months, and we thought he would never get off his bed again. In April two of the best physicians of Owen Sound operated on the leg for disease of the bone, resorting to scraping the bone. In spite of this treatment the wound continued to run, and we were in despair. In August a friend residing in Manitowish, advised us to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We commenced to use them at once, and in a short time several pieces of the bone came out of the sore, and before the boy had taken four boxes the leg was completely cured. This was over a year ago, and Chester is now well and as strong in the left leg, which caused the trouble, as in the other. Of course I recommend highly the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Such is the story of the fourth cure which it has been our pleasure to report from Owen Sound. Chester Gawley is growing up into a strong healthy lad, and it is but adding another tribute to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to say that they were the instrument in his restoration to bodily vigor.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, and in this way drive disease from the system. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tribute to Ogilvie.

Victoria, Oct. 25.—J. Livingstone, editor of the Dawson City Miner, arrived from the Klondike to-day. He pays a very high tribute to Commissioner Ogilvie's work, and says most of the complaints of official faults were due to an undermanned and underpaid force.

There is danger of infectious diseases in Dawson, owing to want of sanitary precautions.

REPORTS DENIED.

Victoria, Oct. 25.—Naval officers at Esquimalt contradict the statement that extra activity exists there. They say the work being done is the ordinary routine at this season.

We are well balanced when our wills can control our prejudices.



5,000 Cured

Last year with my Famous

ELECTRIC BELT

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

To men suffering from any Weakness, Rheumatism, Varicocele, Nervousness, etc., send for my book which is **Sent Sealed Free**. It tells how I can cure the most stubborn cases without the use of **Drugs**.

Call and consult me **Free**—or if you do not live near enough write for the book to-day. Address

DR. D. T. SANDEN,

132 St. James Street, - Montreal.

WE
may live without Poetry,
Music and Art;
WE may live without con-
science, and live without
heart,
WE may live without friends;
we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live
without cooks,
And cooks cannot live despite
protests the louder,
Unless they can use
WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER

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Some machines have automatic at-
tachments and some have sheriff's at-
tachments.
Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's Friend.
The only material difference between
a cold and the grip is in the doctor's
bill.
Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a
sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and
would be so hoarse at times that I
could scarcely speak above a whisper.
I got no relief from anything till I
tried your MINARD'S HONEY BAL-
SAM. Two bottles gave relief and six
bottles made a complete cure. I would
heartily recommend it to any one
suffering from throat or lung trouble.
J. F. VANBUSKIRK.
Fredericton.

All women are pleased with the
judgment of Paris—when he comes to
fashions.
Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.
Whenever a bachelor begins to in-
vestigate a girl's cooking he means busi-
ness.
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.
A driving rein is all right for the
horseman, but a light shower satisfies
the cyclist.
Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other.

WHEN LOVELY MAIDEN

STOOPS TO FOLLY



CHAPTER VI.

The minutes which the great clock on the office wall ticked off so slowly were no longer than they had ever been in the onward sweep of time, but to the impatient district attorney, whose future happiness was at stake, to win or lose everything before the hour named, they seemed to fairly creep along. It wanted twenty minutes to two when he reached the Hamilton mansion. Gertrude was in the drawing-room when he entered, looking fairer than he had ever seen her look before. He advanced eagerly, and held out his hands.

He had told himself that he should know by the way she greeted him whether or not his suit were successful. Now that the supreme moment had arrived, he was obliged to own to himself that he was as much at sea as ever. The slim white hand did not tremble over so slightly in his grasp; the white eyelids did not droop over the proud, blue eyes that met his gaze unflinchingly; no happy flush suffused the exquisitely rounded cheeks. Instead, he read deep thought and great anxiety on the fair high-bred face.

Van Driscoll's heart went out to her with love so great it was almost pain. "I am prompt, Ger—Miss Hamilton," he murmured, bending low over the little hand she extended. "Dare I hope that you are pleased to see me on this occasion above all others?"

"I am pleased to see you on every occasion, Mr. Van Driscoll," she answered, evasively. "I have assured you of that fact before, I think."

He looked glad. Still he persisted: "Knowing my mission you surely are more pleased or sorry to see me on this occasion than any other. Do not keep me in suspense, whatever you do. You know the question that is trembling on my lips."

She held up her hands to check the impassioned appeal that she knew he would utter next, telling herself that she must do something to delay the time of uttering the words he craved to hear—"yes" or "no"—and for half a minute she was silent, not for want of words, but because she had so much to say that she hardly knew where to begin to fill in the time ere she should know whether her lover across the way would prove true or false to her.

He took advantage of her silence, and said, eagerly: "Have you thought of me, Gertrude—Miss Hamilton, since we parted last evening? Did you think this hour long in coming? Did it bring gladness to your heart to hear my step and see my face? Tell me this, and it will be to my heart a forecast of your answer to me. I have been a brave man all my life, yet I stand before you trembling, midway between hope and fear, wondering if you will raise my soul to heaven or dash it down to despair. I have made my plea, now I await your answer."

He thought it was maddeningly bashfulness that caused her to avert her face from him and gaze intently out of the window. His attention was attracted so completely to her, he did not discover a handsome carriage, drawn by a pair of mettlesome bays, dash up to the curbstone across the way.

He did see the color suddenly mount to Gertrude Hamilton's cheek, and he distinctly heard her catch her breath with a sharp gasp, and he felt sure her emotion was caused by what he was saying to her, and his flagging spirits arose.

"Is it 'yes' or 'no,' Gertrude?" he whispered. "Do not keep me in suspense—nay, torture—a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Do not look away from me, darling. Let me read my fate in those dear eyes you are turning away from me."

Suddenly he saw her face grow pale to the lips, saw the blue eyes, gazing so intently away from him dilate to the fullest extent, and her bosom heave convulsively. He was too much engrossed in her to notice that a very handsome man, accompanied by a beautiful young woman, had emerged from the house across the way, and run lightly down the marble steps, entered the vehicle, and rode rapidly away, the clanking of the horses' silver chains making sweetest music on the sunshiny air.

Gertrude Hamilton turned slowly from the lace-draped window; the brown head drooped for an instant, and a look of keenest agony passed over her face. He was at a loss to interpret the strange expression of despair, when there should have been nothing but happiness and content there.

Then she raised her head with a proud, careless grace.

"I am willing to give you your answer now, Mr. Van Driscoll," she said, in a voice that had lost much of its sweetness.

He bent forward with bated breath, saying, hoarsely:—

yes, she answered... He stood for a moment irresolute, fairly dazed by the great happiness that flooded his soul. He did not dare throw his arms about her and kiss her beautiful lips, as many another accepted lover would have done. There was an air of coldness and hauteur about her that forbade anything like that.

"You have made me the happiest man in the whole wide world," Gertrude, he answered, huskily. "I do not know how to thank you; language seems to fail me. I will devote my life to you. I will take all the risk of your happiness. I will answer to heaven for it."

She saw him start back abruptly and pass his hand over his forehead in a troubled manner. It was strange that in that moment there came to him the memory of a face white with anger, and the sound of a passionate voice crying out: "You have my curse. Heaven will take a terrible vengeance against you. Every joy will turn to Dead Sea fruit on your lips."

He shook the thought from him. How strange that it occurred to him in that moment above all others. Ere he could utter another word, Mr. Hamilton entered the drawing-room, and Gertrude made her escape.

Van Driscoll held out his hand to him. "Wish me joy, sir," he said, eagerly. "This is the happiest hour of my life. Your daughter has promised to be my wife."

"I am heartily glad to hear it," declared the old gentleman, warmly grasping the young man's extended hand. "I know you will be kind to her."

"I will worship her!" exclaimed James Van Driscoll, huskily. "She is a little cold and proud and shy with me now, but that will wear away in a little while, like snow beneath the genial rays of the sun."

"Her pride is the greatest fault she has," said Mr. Hamilton. "She is proud of her ancestry, proud of the position in life which she fills. She will be proud of you and your achievements. These proud, cold girls change into the most affectionate wives, depend upon it, my boy. Don't appear to notice the coldness and hauteur for a time. That's the plan I adopted with her mother, who was just like her in disposition. Why, this is quite confidential between you and me. I could not prevail upon my betrothed to give me a kiss until a week before we went to the altar—actually a fact, my boy. But I can tell you I felt despondent enough at times, thinking she did not love me, and all that sort of thing, when she was fairly idolizing me in secret all the time. Ha! ha! ha!"

His words dispelled the troubled look on the young man's face, and brought a smile to his lips.

"I will take an example from you, sir, and be very patient," he declared, adding: "I am not very well versed in the ways of women; but I hope to be an apt pupil, taught by so fair a teacher as Gertrude, bless her heart!"

Mr. Hamilton followed him to the door, and wrung his hand at parting.

"Van Driscoll is a fine fellow," he said to himself, as he walked slowly up the broad staircase to his own room a little later. "I could not have selected a son-in-law who would have suited me better had I looked through the whole world of men. I wish my son were like him. If he was, I should be a contented man. Somehow I feared I should have trouble with Gertrude over her love affairs. Widowers with pretty daughters usually do, for they don't see the mischief that is brewing until it bursts upon them like a thunder-clap. I have been extra careful to guard her against lovers. It always pays a man in the end to take time enough from his business to look after these matters. It has been my secret wish for some time past that Gertrude and Van Driscoll would fall in love with each other; but like a wise general, I was too diplomatic to give the slightest hint of it to either of them. If I had, they would have cordially hated each other. I thought I watched them pretty closely, but I declare I never knew that Gertrude cared for him. She pretended to take no interest whatever in his being invited to the house, the sly puss!"

A moment later Richard, his son, burst into the room like a whirlwind, half-seas over, as usual.

"Well, Governor, I've heard the news!" he cried, boisterously. "Our Gertie is going to marry his royal highness, the district attorney. I taxed her with it just now, but she would neither admit nor deny it."

"How did you learn about it?" asked the old gentleman, curiously.

"Trust the servants for finding out the family's business quite as soon as they know it themselves," he hiccoughed. "Why, they were discussing it with much vim as I came in a little while since; just how he proposed, and the whole affair—must have been listening, of course. When there's any one in the drawing-room, some one of 'em is standing outside in the corridor with a duster in her hand, which serves as a capital excuse to remain there listening."

Mr. Hamilton made no reply to his son's remarks; but after a few moments of silence, he asked, abruptly:—

"Where did you go when you left the house last night?"

Richard Hamilton's face turned from a dull red to ghastly white in an instant, and in the next he had recovered himself.

"I wanted to see Driscoll on a little matter, and I thought I would overtake him before he had got far away from the house."

"There was a row in your room last night. I hear that you have discharged your valet," said his father, harshly, looking keenly into the handsome, dissipated face of his son—the son who had ruined his brightest hopes, blasted all his dreams.

"Bout right," returned Richard, carelessly. "He grew infernally impudent; but I manded him. I sent him adrift, bag and baggage. You kept him here to watch me, follow me about and spy upon me. I simply kicked over the traces—rebelled, as it were. You are driving me pretty close to the wall, Governor, and you may find out some day that you have gone too far. It hurts a fellow's pride to have his footsteps dogged day and night by a so-called valet, but in reality a spy

my father has set upon me to watch my movements. If I am ever driven to desperate deeds, remember you are the cause of it."

"I suppose you are here for your weekly allowance?" exclaimed the old gentleman, harshly. "Here it is. Take it, and go!" throwing the money down upon the table.

"You have cut me down again!" cried Dick, excitedly.

"I have taken out the amount allowed you for your valet," was the decisive response uttered in a harsh tone.

The young man's eyes glittered. With compressed lips and an ominous scowl, he thrust the money into his vest-pocket, and with a muttered imprecation on his lips, strode from the room.

(To Be Continued.)

IN LONDON LODGINGS.

What It May Cost the American Visitor In England.

In England, though in London at least there are many boarding houses, it is more usual to live in "lodgings"—that is, more usual to hire a furnished room by itself than to include the taking of meals at the common table. Frequently, however, you arrange to have part of your meals in the house, but served in your own room. In that case you may buy your own materials and pay for the cooking, or the landlady will buy what you direct and cook it for a slight charge. In a thoroughly convenient and respectable location in London \$7.50 a week would be a low price for a plainly furnished sitting room and bedroom and the cooking. You can do better than that in the suburbs, but distances are long in London, and it is economy to pay for a convenient location if time is any object.

Prices are lower in the smaller English places and the landladies more endurable. Those of London are often so bothersome that many Americans advise against taking lodgings there. Figures from the expense book of two American girls who took lodgings wherever they had addresses show that in Lincoln for apartments in a delightfully quaint little house just outside the cathedral close, where the landlady and everything about the place was spotlessly clean, they paid \$1.40 a piece for the night's lodging, supper and breakfast for \$1 a piece. At Oxford the same thing with a fine grate fire cost \$1 a piece. In Edinburgh they had lodging and breakfast for a week for \$3.50 a piece.

In London and the large cities it is the custom to go out for dinner. London restaurants are more costly than those of the same grade in the States, and so London is not the cheapest place in which to dine. To live in this way abroad is much simpler than at home, for restaurant life is so much more common. It has been said that a third of the people of Paris dine at cafes. Women seldom have any serious trouble in finding a restaurant where they can dine unmolested, and a great many of the art students abroad live in this fashion, often not spending \$1 a day for the whole cost of existence. Furnished rooms, however, are not so easily to be found in Paris as in London, but they are there.—Robert Luce in "Going Abroad."

High Bred Americans.

Here a couple of hundred years ago was planted a little obscure trading post by a few score of broad breasted Hollanders. History records nothing more remarkable of this small colony of Dutchmen than that they lived at peace with one another and drove the sharpest bargains with the untutored red man. It is certain that none of them ever talked of his ancestry or regarded himself as a founder.

Indeed the practice among European nations of deporting their social dregs and colonizing their undesirable in the new world marked no exception in the case of the Batavian commonwealth. A span of 200 years is not, forsooth, the antiquity of the Percys or the Howards, but few of the sons and daughters of whom we hear so much could prove a descent half as long. At any rate, it admits no doubt of a grandfather, or even one to spare, and as M. Blouet observes, that is the greatest desideratum of the high bred American.—Philistine.

Finding Tar River.

There is really and truly a tar river in North Carolina, but some folks will not believe it. An old Johnny Reb sent the following story of how the Yankees found it:

"When the Confederates evacuated Washington, N. C., they rolled 1,000 barrels of tar and turpentine into the river at Taft's store, and two months later a steamboat, the Colonel Hill, with 100 Yankee prisoners going from Salisbury to Washington to be exchanged, tied up at the wharf to let the boys bathe. They stirred up the tar at the bottom of the river and were smeared with it from head to foot. When we came upon them, each man had his rations of meat in one hand and a small stick in the other, scraping and gnawing for dear life. 'Hello, boys! What's the matter?' I asked. And they replied, 'Turned if we haven't found Tar river at last; the whole bed is covered with pitch.'"—New York Press.

Dressing For Tame Ducks.

The usual accompaniment for roast duck is, as we all know, stewed apple. But apples for a stuffing of the fowl are a novelty, not of Spanish, but of Hawaiian origin. Not apples alone, but combined with prunes. Stew the latter in the usual way, using a little sugar; then when cold mix them with uncooked apples, taking twice the quantity of the latter fruit, which is peeled and cored and cut in pieces as for stewing. Then proceed to stuff Mr Duck.

How to Remain Young.

To remain young a woman must keep her joints limber. If neglected, they become painful and stiff. Women groan with rheumatic pains when, if they exercised properly, rheumatism would be unheard of. Women sit by a fire and shiver with a cold when if they encouraged gymnastics the blood would circulate vigorously through the body and the cold would disappear.—New York Press.

THE PREHISTORIC

Lost Race of Aborigines In the Mountains of Mexico.

HANDSOME AND PURE BLOODED.

Wonderful Discovery of Dr. Hrdlicka While Exploring Under the Auspices of the American Museum of Natural History—Living Remnants of the Ancients.

While conducting a tour of exploration and research for the American Museum of Natural History Dr. Hrdlicka of New York identified strange tribes with the foremost prehistoric nations of Mexico, and by his researches among these tribes he has found out what the ancient people were like when they held undisputed sway over the American continent. He conducted his studies from anthropological, physiological



CAVE OF MEXICAN MUMMIES.

and medical points of view. In the almost inaccessible heart of the wild Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico, says the New York Herald, he has found a dark, handsome people, pure blooded aborigines, living just as they have done since the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the Spaniards destroyed their vast empire. They are direct descendants of a once mighty race, its exact counterpart in physical appearance, in mental aptitude and in every thing by which the real civilization may be ascertained.

He had found bones and skulls in neighboring caves, and he knew that they were the remains of a great race, among whom were the Aztecs, Zapotecs, Tarahumares and other ancient nations. He suspected that the strange people were in some way related to the old. By comparing the bones of the ancients with careful scientific measurements of the dark, handsome race he was able to identify the new tribes beyond all doubt as the pure descendants of the foremost prehistoric nations.

Regarding this part of his work Dr. Hrdlicka says: "In order to make any satisfactory investigations of these tribes I had to approach them very carefully, first of all gaining their complete confidence. In their superstition they believe that bones and bodies of the dead exercise an evil influence over them, and they think a man who is willing to take skeletons out of their graves must be possessed of supernatural power. Whenever I excavated for bones they all stood in awe around me. I had to dig them myself, because my Mexican laborers were lazy and so clumsy that they destroyed the scientific value of every thing they handled. Mexican mummies are in almost every respect like those of Egypt, excepting that they have been preserved without artificial means."

"It was necessary to have at least 20 skulls or skeletons of each sex of a single tribe in order to complete beyond question the identification of their modern descendants and to determine to what particular branch of the ancient race the remains belonged. Bones which I excavated I marked on the spot, giving each skeleton a separate number. They were packed in sacks or sometimes boxes, improvised from the trees. Many times they were wrapped in leaves torn from the branches, there being nothing else at hand. When all were carefully numbered and packed, they had to be sent on the backs of mules ten or more days' journey to the nearest railroad station and from there shipped to the museum in New York for further study."

"I found the people to be possessed of great mental capacity. Their cognitive powers are far in advance of the ordinary Mexican or Spaniard. Their life is simple and romantic, and, while they have lost many of the arts of their great ancestors, the main features of their civilization are the same as they were centuries ago. The tribes consist of families called Indians for convenience. They are really nineteenth century aborigines, who have been hampered but not contaminated by European civilization."

"Physiologically the tribes are far in advance of any of the white races. The greatest difference between the aborigine and the well known American Indian is in the shape of the head, which in the former is invariably much longer—that is, of greater depth from front to back. The skin, too, is of a chocolate tan hue rather than copper colored, like that of the Indian. It is quite common to find among the aborigines bodies which would stand for a physical type with the most exacting sculptor. The women are often very beautiful. The men are remarkable for their walking and running, and, incredible though it may seem, often run down a deer with nothing but bow and arrows."

"So far as traditions go, all these people say that they came originally from the north. Not a single tribe shows any trace of Indian cruelty. On the contrary, they are peaceful and hospitable. They love feasts, dances and songs more than anything else. In fact, feasts are going on somewhere in every tribe almost all the time, often although the people have

scarcely anything to eat the next day. They preserve more or less of their ancient religion, and, connected with it, many superstitions.

"For centuries and centuries Mexico and parts of the United States were thickly populated with these same people. Northward the tribes at present are of a lower grade than the pure aborigines whom I found in the seclusion of the Sierra Madre mountains. The marks of civilization increase to the southward, for the region of the highest prehistoric culture extended from northern Mexico almost uninterruptedly through Guatemala, Honduras and northern South America to ancient Peru."

GEN. E. T. H. HUTTON.

Sketch of the New Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion Militia.

Gen. Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, C.B., who succeeds Gen. Gascoigne as commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, is a soldier of wide experience in actual warfare. Gen. Hutton, who was born December 6, 1848, at Torquay, has been in the army ever since he left Eton at the age of 19 years. Serving with the Sixtieth Rifles his military ability led to his assignment to the military college,



GEN. E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B.

where he was a student at the outbreak of the Zulu war. He then rejoined his regiment as a lieutenant and participated in the victory at Gingindlovu, as well as the relief of Ekowe. After the Zulu war the officer returned to college and completed his course, when he was assigned to duty in South Africa during the Boer war. His good service in this campaign led to his detail as commander of the mounted infantry regiment in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and his gallantry and military ability at Alexandria and Tel-el Kebir won him mention in the dispatches, a brevet as major, a medal and two decorations. After five years in Egypt he returned to England, where he was on duty at headquarters and later commanded a regiment of mounted infantry. In 1893 he was given the command of the military forces of New South Wales, which he held until 1896, when he was appointed assistant adjutant-general for Ireland. Gen. Hutton married, in 1890, Eleanor, the daughter of Lord Charles Paulet.

Major-General Hutton had scarcely landed before he was at work, and he gave some relief to the Dominion Rifle Association matches which he attended. Since then he has formulated his policy, and he has taken steps to put into motion the idea of a system of mobilization, a medical service, and a commissariat and transport department, with the plan of having the Canadian militia recognize that it is an integral part of the British army.

UNCLE SAM'S DOUBLE.

He is a Davenport, Ia., School Principal, John B. Young by Name.

Uncle Sam's double lives in Davenport, Iowa. He is John B. Young, who has been superintendent of the public school system of Davenport for 20 years. There is a striking resemblance between the superintendent and the man who is used to represent the United States in the pictures drawn by the political caricaturists. He has the same goatee, with smoothly shaven cheeks wrinkled by many smiles, while his mouth is firm and shows a great determination of character. If he



JOHN B. YOUNG.

were to wear the old white beaver that Uncle Sam usually has on his head and the trousers with straps he would look as if he had stepped from one of the popular cartoons of the day. As it is, the stranger who is introduced to Mr. Young is instantly struck by the striking resemblance, and if Uncle Sam had not been drawn generations before Mr. Young's birth you would swear that the superintendent had been the model for the artists. Superintendent Young was born in New York State, graduating from Middlebury College in 1861. For seven years he was at the head of academies at Lawrenceville and Fort Covington, N. Y. In 1868 he went to Davenport as superintendent of the school system of the city, and his record of 20 years' continuous service in that office is one that is believed to be unequalled in any other American city.

Patti First sang in Cuba.

It was in Cuba that Adelina Patti sang for the first time in public, when she was 14 years old. It was at a concert and her success was complete.

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Moccasins !

Moccasins !

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY AT \$1.15

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Have What ?

Why, those TEA POTS that were all the rage last year! We have them from 15c up.

Men's Suits

... From \$4.00 up.

White Wool Blankets

From \$2.50.

We have the

Alfred Dolge

Felt Boot in stock.

Ladies' and Gents'.

Our Gents' Furnishing Department is a stunner.

Our Stock of Groceries is large and well assorted, at rock bottom prices. Our Tea still leads at 8lbs. for the \$.

Yours for Equonomity.

C. T. BAILEY & CO.

Continued from page 4.

between the issues. This election is no time to be gambling or taking chances upon a great future. When the issues are momentous do your duty to the Territories and cast your votes and not on a narrow basis. I could mention the work done by the government in schools and for agriculture and it is a good record notwithstanding that their condition has been one of chronic penury. Their policy is now a small one but good which is better than anything great that can't be carried out. It has been said the government is dishonest, but I can say that I have watched them as a cat watches a mouse, and I can deny that charge. They are not perfect in every way, that is a quality we only find in flowers, etc., yet they are as perfect as is found on two legs. The great need of the political governments of Canada is honesty and we have that in the Territories. From east and west we hear of corruption in the provincial governments but no man dare bring such a charge against this government. I tell you for this quality I would support this government, even if they made many a blunder, rather than the brightest genius that ever flashed across the political horizon if he were not honest.

Now in conclusion, though the Conservatives will keep a blur against me for a good many years, yet I know I have done my duty in speaking to you as I have done to-night, in the interests and for the welfare of this great North West.

MR. BULYEA

Mr. McCaul has helped me more than I think he intended, by his remarks to-night. He says he would vote for me before Vicars if it was not for party lines and that is satisfactory to me, so I need not refer any further to his remarks. The chairman has asked me to refer to my expedition to the Yukon and as the Indian Head Vidette charges me with on temperance principles, I will do so briefly. Of course the Vidette publicly acknowledges that it is not responsible for the statements, as it received \$50. as remuneration for the publication. However when the question of the Yukon was brought up in the House the matter had not been considered but Mr. Haultain promised to study the question at once. That was a year ago. When the Session closed it was decided to send a man to enforce liquor regulations and I was chosen to go. It was not a pleasant trip. I had to walk 500 miles across rough ice and endure other hardships. On arriving there I found no restrictions on liquor, but I immediately framed regulations and tried to enforce them. Walsh gave me difficulty but I fought the case till I established the rights of the Territories. I was surprised to hear that this was a breach of my temperance principles. I haven't done anything derogatory to my character in doing so and besides the Territories have been enriched by nearly \$150,000.

Mr. M. Caul, the sole advocate of Vicars who is present, has given

you no reason for not supporting me. On the other hand Mr. Hawkes has pointed out the policy of the Haultain Government, which was fully laid before you a year ago. It is your duty to vote for Mr. Vicars or myself on Friday next and I believe that Mr. Vicars policy will not be sanctioned in any particular part of this constituency and that the result of the voting will give me ten times the majority I had at the last election. I know you will resent this last fling of the opposition. They have not made a public utterance and a candidate afraid of a public policy will surely not be elected. I ask you all to support me as your representative. I am a supporter of the Haultain-Ross administration. I am a member of that Government and I leave the issue in your hands.

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